

# FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO.,

HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVAL, a New Assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Sarsaparilla, Townsend's, do., Ayer's, do., Bristol's, do., Shaker's, do., Root's, do., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime, a Cold, Compound Extract of Buchu, Capelin's, Tetter's Extract, Croscian's Specific, Pills and Ointments, of various kinds, Liniments, Plasters, Pediculars, Fungicides, Hamburg Tea, Lily White, Fungicidal Paste, Trass, J. R. Cook's Nipples, Nipple Shields, Lubin's and Pinaud's Extracts, Toilet Articles, Lip Salve, Indolible Penicil, a New Invention Hair Restorer and Dressings, Syringes, Lozenges, etc., etc.

Drugs of all kinds, Corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 11-17

# HAKEE PLANTATION.

NEW CROP OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES

Now coming in.

24-3m C. BREWER & Co., Agents.

# R. R. R.

1 BETTER THAN 10

# SARSAPARILLIAN!

(PREPARED IN VACUO.)

The Curative Principle of Sarsaparilla enters largely into the composition of

# R. R. R.

# RESOLVENT

One Bottle of Resolvent Better than Ten Large Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

One Bottle will Purify the Blood, and Expel Corruption from the Body!

So swift is this remedy in getting into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in six minutes after it has been taken.

# 1 BETTER THAN 10

R. R. R. Resolvent cures with astonishing rapidity every form of Chronic, Scrofulous and Skin Diseases, and exterminates all corruption from the human system.

One bottle of Dr. Radway's Resolvent contains more of the active curative principles of the best Jamaica Sarsaparilla, (Sarsaparillian), than ten of the largest size bottles of the mixture sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

The process adopted by Dr. Radway in securing extracts (prepared in vacuo) of Medicinal Roots, Plants, Herbs, and other vegetables possessing great curative properties, over Scrofula, Cancer, Syphilis, and all skin diseases, that enter into the composition of the Resolvent, produces only ONE OUNCE of the pure extract out of 20 lbs. of the crude roots. The finest matter that enters so generally in the large bottle mixtures and prepared under the official or pharmacopoeia formula, is by Dr. Radway's process, cast aside as rubbish.

One teaspoonful of the Resolvent is sufficient for a dose for all Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blisters, Sores and Eruptions of the Skin, Humors in the Blood, &c.

One teaspoonful, three times per day, will, in a few days, make the Blood pure, the skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blisters, Furuncles, Tumors, Carbuncles, &c. from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small.

The first dose that is taken settles on the disease and commences its work of resolving away all disease, Scrofula, Furuncles, Tumors, Carbuncles, &c. from the Blood, and driving corruption from the system.

The Resolvent, if used in any of the following named complaints, will positively cure the patient:

Skin Diseases, Cures of the Bones, Humors in the Blood, Constitutional Diseases, Chronic and Scrofulous Diseases, Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rickets, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Chunks, Carbuncles, Swindles, White Swelling, Boils, Nodes, Sores Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ear, Ophthalmia, Itch, Constitutional Debility, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blisters, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Uterus, stricture, Difficulty of Passing Water, Calculous Deposits, &c.

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY AND CALCULOUS DISEASES.

The annual reports of the Health Commissioners of different cities, show a great increase of deaths from diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is the only remedy that has demonstrated its curative power in these cases.

In SOFTENING, fluidity, lithic acid, and toxic properties exceed that of any medicine in the world: it readily assimilates with the fluids, and enters the system, cleanses the kidneys, Uterus and Bladder, removing calculous obstructions, and correcting all derangements of these organs.

So swift is this remedy in getting into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in six minutes after it has been taken.

On the whole Island, there is not a road to be found. Every winter, snow-storms carry away some portions of the old Venetian paths, still used, where they yet remain, to cross over the marshes. The bridges are in the bottoms of the streams, and when the torrents are dry, amongst huge masses of rocks can still be seen the foundations of the Hellenic piles, and the still imposing debris of sunken arches.

Here, it may be stated that one of the causes of the insurrection of 1866 was the attempt made by Veli Pasha to establish carriage roads on the Island. The Governor wanted to have a road parallel to the coast and running between the ports of Candia and Retimo. The whole work was to be achieved by Cretan money and Cretan labor. But is not the sea a convenient means of conveyance from any one of these ports to the other? Truly, but the Pasha was terribly afraid of sickness, and hence his desire to have a comfortable road built for his periodical visits along the coast.

The Cretans refused to comply with his

# INSURRECTION OF CRETE.

[From "La Revue des Deux Mondes."]

Every body knows the active part the Christian population of the Island of Crete took in the war of independence of 1821-1823; the sufferings they courageously endured, and the results obtained. It may be easily imagined what a painful surprise the protocol of London caused them, and the treaties resulting from it, by which they were divided from the Kingdom of which they formed a constituent part, and by which they were replaced under Ottoman rule. It is useless to recall to mind the comparatively happy and quiet period during which the Island was governed, first, in the name of Melmet Ali, and later, (from the year 1840), in the name of the Sultan, by the Albanian, Mustafa Pasha, then known in the Orient by the name of Kiritli, (Cretan).

The primary causes of the insurrection of 1866 can be traced back to the armed protestation of 1858, and to the concessions then obtained by the Christians without bloodshed. After the resignation of Veli Pasha, the curtain had dropped, in the midst of hisses, on the comedy of civilization and progress which the former Ambassador in Paris, with the assistance of several persons interested, had tried to play, to deceive Europe. The new Veli, Sami Pasha, succeeded in restoring peace, and in sending back to their orchards, vine and olive yards, both Christians and Mohammedans. Under his wise and prudent government, the Island of Candia enjoyed a few years of tranquillity.

Ismael Pasha, who came after him in 1861, was, by no means, so successful. A Greek by birth, he had, in common with many of his countrymen, a great defect. He was cunning, and entertained an exaggerated opinion of his own abilities. In the Grecian craftiness, of which the Hellenic Ulysses is a perfect prototype, there is a great deal of simplicity; and it was by attempting to appear too crafty, that Ismael Pasha met with his failure. His first step, when he arrived in Crete, was to call around him, as advisers, some Greeks of distinction, which exclusive selection was caused, partly by a natural tendency, and partly by the hope that he would eventually be able to discover some of the plans of his political adversaries by seemingly favoring them. But in the Turkish dominions, Christians are not allowed to enjoy the regular and public exercise of authority; their influence is felt only in a sly and clandestine manner, which can not be useful, because there is nothing so dangerous, as a power when separated from responsibility. From one end of the Turkish Empire to the other, all authority is, apparently, vested with the high Mussulman dignitaries, but in reality, with those who rule and govern in the name of Pashas and Cadis. Those who derive from the people the largest profits are the rais, the bankers, the secretaries of high officials, and the Primes, (Greek, Armenian, or Slavonian, according to the provinces).

The Greek "coterie" which Ismael selected did not scruple to compromise his name by unpopular measures, and to discredit him, by injudicious appointments and illegal exactions. Ismael was unaware of it, bluffed, as he was, by his flatterers. He had received a good education, and had, indeed, obtained a diploma of M. D. at the Medical Faculty of Paris. Proud of that scientific title than of the high position he owed to Imperial favor, he used to boast of his knowledge and talent. The surest means, therefore, of ingratiating one's self in his favor was, while pretending to take no notice of his rank; to bestow praises on the renown and skill of the great physician, who had not yet met with a disease obscure enough to resist his prescriptions. No wonder, then, if he did not pay attention to the threatening murmurs of legitimate popular dissatisfaction. None of the promises of 1858 had been put into effect. Taxation, it is true, is not so heavy on the Cretans as it is on some other Christian groups of the Turkish Empire, but when, in exchange for taxes levied on property and labor, the State does not insure any advantage to taxpayers, then, taxation is, and ought to be, considered as unjust and oppressive. Taxation is but an extortion when those who collect and receive it, do not do anything towards the welfare of those who pay it. Even admitting, as appears in the answer of the Grand Vizier to the Cretan petition, that the Island of Crete is not so heavily taxed as some other provinces of the Empire, yet it can be said, in refutation, that light as taxation may be, it is already too heavy when no advantage is derived for the money collected.

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# THE ABOLITION OF THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.

—The new laws on marriage and schools have received the Imperial sanction. The Concordat exists no more.

The Imperial sanction was given on the 25th, and yesterday morning the official Wiener Zeitung announced it to the people of the empire. Only now may the victory over the Concordat and the influence which brought it about be said to be complete. People in Austria have had so many slips between the cup and the lip that they have become rather timid and diffident, and although there seemed every reason to suppose that the Imperial sanction would ultimately be given to what the whole intelligence of the country demanded as an indispensable guarantee for the stability of the new system of government, the Thomases who would only believe what they saw and touched were decidedly in the majority. The laws are, but they remove all that was most objectionable in the Concordat. Henceforth clerical jurisdiction in matrimonial matters is at an end, and in this respect as well as in others civil Courts are to decide according to the Civil Code. If any priest should throw in the way of marriage obstacles not founded in the law, the parties may be legally married by the civil authorities in any case of separation, and otherwise henceforth to be concluded, it is likewise the Civil law which is to decide. The Supreme direction in matters of education is to be exercised by the State; only the religious education remains in the hands of the clergy of different confessions. Public schools are open to all without distinction of religion. In mixed marriages parents may agree about the religion of their children as they please; if there is no such agreement the sons follow the religion of their father, the daughters that of their mother. Illegitimate children follow that of the mother. After the fourth year of age every one is free to change his religion, only certain formalities are to be observed. The members of one church cannot be forced to contribute in any way to the wants of another unless such obligation is founded on patronage or private contract. The articles of the law by which apostates from Christianity are disinherited, as well as that by which the attempt to induce a Christian to change his religion is punished as a crime, are abolished. No religious community can refuse to receive a member who professes a religious confession. No one can be forced to abstain from work during the few days of a religious confession not his own, but every one is obliged to abstain from whatever might interfere with the public worship of any religion. From this sketch you will see how much was to be done, and how much has been done. The laws are, but they remove all that was most objectionable in the Concordat. Henceforth clerical jurisdiction in matrimonial matters is at an end, and in this respect as well as in others civil Courts are to decide according to the Civil Code. 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